

On Tuesday, the 15th, the Legislature in convention, made the following elections: HORACE P. BIDDLE, President Judge of the 8th Judicial Circuit; SAMUEL HARRIS of Wayne county, Treasurer of State; and DOUGLAS MAGUIRE of Indianapolis, Auditor of Public Accounts. These gentlemen are all Whigs. Each election was sharply contested, and that of Judge was made just as much of a partisan measure as either of the others. We are not disappointed at the result, though while the sacrifice was being made we could not but entertain the bitterest feelings, the intensity of which was indefinitely enhanced by the reflection that it was in a great measure occasioned by the delinquency of our own party, who in many counties had suffered themselves to be defeated by the stubbornness of selfish aspirants. We hope that the lesson afforded by the result of these elections will at least have the desired effect of teaching our own party every where the imperative necessity of unity and self-sacrifice. If it shall happily do this, the gratulations of the Whigs will yet be turned into mourning.

The leading article of the Brookville American, of Dec. 4, is a rare specimen of bragadocio and impudence. It seems to be a studied effort to insult the publishers of every other newspaper in the State, and to be based on the belief that brazen, self-assumed superiority and hypocrisy are the sure passport to public favor and confidence. As to its impudence, in speaking of the Indianapolis papers being unable to give full and correct reports of the legislative proceedings "except by large donations from the public crib," we have only to say, so far as the State Sentinel is concerned, that it is indebted to no quarter for donations of any kind. Our paper is worth, in our opinion, all the price charged for it, no matter whether it be subscribed for by the people or their representatives. And as to the pretence of the American that it gives any thing like a true transcript of those proceedings, it is sheer humbug, calculated for no other purpose than to deceive its readers. We can excuse this impudence of Mr. Clarkson only on the supposition that he wishes not only to gull his readers, but also that he wishes to tell out his rickety concern, and for that purpose labors to convey the impression of the wonderful popularity and profits of his paper. With all his jockeying we suspect he will hardly find a person green enough to be dilled by it.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE.—The production of the whole world for the year 1843, according to the best estimates, was as follows:

Country	Production
Brazil	170,000,000
Java and Sumatra	140,000,000
Cuba	45,000,000
St. Domingo	38,000,000
Porto Rico and Lagayra	30,000,000
British West Indies	10,000,000
Ceylon	7,000,000
East Indies and Mocha	6,000,000
French Colonies	4,000,000
Dutch West Indies	3,000,000
Total pounds	459,000,000

Or 2,865,750 bags of 160 pounds each.

The import of coffee from Brazil to the United States in 1844 was extraordinary, amounting to nearly half the whole product of that country. Coffee, up to 1832, paid a duty of 6 per cent., since that year it has been free. The effect of this change is seen in the following table:

Year	Imports	Exports	Consumption
1831	1,277,332	2,087,119	3,364,451
1832	2,065,300	2,087,119	3,364,451
1833	2,337,732	2,087,119	3,364,451
1834	2,024,238	2,087,119	3,364,451
1835	45,360,691	2,087,119	3,364,451
1836	88,140,437	2,087,119	3,364,451
1837	91,725,309	2,087,119	3,364,451
1838	104,190,777	2,087,119	3,364,451
1839	104,190,777	2,087,119	3,364,451
1840	104,190,777	2,087,119	3,364,451
1841	104,190,777	2,087,119	3,364,451
1842	104,190,777	2,087,119	3,364,451
1843	104,190,777	2,087,119	3,364,451
1844	104,190,777	2,087,119	3,364,451

In 1821 the consumption per head to the inhabitants of the United States was 1 lb. 4 oz. In 1830 the proportion had increased to 3 lbs. per head, the foreign price having fallen 50 per cent. After the 31st December, 1830, coffee paid 2 cents, and in 1831, 1 cent; after which it was free. The importation in the year 1831 doubled in consequence of the reduced duty, and the consumption per head for the four years ending with 1842, averaged 6 lbs. per head, having quadrupled to each inhabitant since 1821. A large portion of the increased consumption, as seen above, is derived from the Brazils; the effect of the production of which country has been to the price of coffee what the production of the Southern States has been to that of cotton. From 1820 to 1840, the Brazilian product increased 1100 per cent., or 155,000,000 lbs. In the same time the consumption in the United States has increased 137,000,000 lbs.; leaving an increase of 18,000,000 lbs. of Rio coffee, besides the enhanced products of all countries, to supply the increased consumption of England and Europe. The result has been the great diminution in price evinced in the above table. The cost per lb. to the consumer has been in the last 12 years further reduced by the removal of the duty; that is, the coffee which cost 6 cents in 1830, cost the consumer 10 cents duty and charges. The same coffee now costs 7 cents, a reduction of 9 cents, which has given the spur to the consumption. In England, foreign coffee pays 16 cents per lb. duty, and colonial coffee 8 cents. The consequence is, that while the United States, in 1844, with a population of 17,000,000, consumed 149,711,820 lbs. coffee, Great Britain, with a population of 27,000,000, consumed 31,934,000 lbs. only, or less than one-fourth the consumption of the United States. Now, the effect of this increased consumption of Brazil coffee on the American trade is as follows:

Year	Imports	Exports	Consumption
1834	56,571,380	4,519,099	5,200,000
1835	56,571,380	4,519,099	5,200,000
1836	56,571,380	4,519,099	5,200,000
1837	56,571,380	4,519,099	5,200,000
1838	56,571,380	4,519,099	5,200,000
1839	56,571,380	4,519,099	5,200,000
1840	56,571,380	4,519,099	5,200,000
1841	56,571,380	4,519,099	5,200,000
1842	56,571,380	4,519,099	5,200,000
1843	56,571,380	4,519,099	5,200,000
1844	56,571,380	4,519,099	5,200,000

Now, it is sometimes alleged that the import of foreign goods drains the country of its treasure. Here is the fact that increased purchase of \$73,932 worth of coffee, which added largely to the enjoyment of the people of the United States, resulted in increased sales of American produce to the extent of \$232,321! A clear profit of \$300,000, besides the coffee. Such is always the result of national interchanges.

THE CAPITULATION OF MONTEVEY.—The Galveston Civilian publishes an extract of a letter from Governor Henderson, in which he says: "I did not at the time, and do not still like the terms, but acted as one of the Commissioners, together with General Worth and Col. Davis, to carry out Gen. Taylor's instructions. We ought, and could have made them surrender at discretion, and so I said to Gen. Taylor, but he and all the regular officers were content with the terms fixed upon, and I shall not condemn them. Gen. Taylor first instructed us to demand a surrender of the city, fortifications, and all other public property, and that the officers and men should be permitted to retire without parole, (to which I readily assented in my own mind,) but the Mexicans declined, or rather begged Gen. Taylor to save their honor, by allowing them to carry off their arms, and he finally agreed to do so, and instructed us accordingly."

Heads of the Senate.

BY NEMO.  
BENJAMIN W. EDMONSTON, the Senator from Dubois, sometimes called the "Red Rover," may be distinguished by what John Ewing used to call his "red cap." Mr. Edmonston never enjoyed any but the most limited means for acquiring an education; but his natural aptness and an investigating turn of mind, have measurably overcome this disadvantage. He has a keen perception of character, and a strong native sense of justice, combined with a soundness of judgment, by which he masters with ease almost every subject within the sphere of his legislative action. While others are hesitating in doubt as to their course of action, Mr. Edmonston has mastered the subject, deduced the principle involved, and traced it out to its practical issues. In speaking, he simply announces the results of his reflections upon facts, and so clear are his ideas, that although his language may want perfect accuracy, he never fails to express himself to the purpose.

On the back seat, behind Mr. Edmonston, sits J. S. Davis, the Senator from Floyd. Mr. Davis is a lawyer, and his speeches give marked evidence of the mental discipline which the study and practice of his profession are calculated to produce. He has a nice discrimination, a keen sense of the ludicrous, and of course is fond of polemic debate. It is not easy to take him at fault; he is watchful of the weak points of his adversary, and not very merciful in regard to attacking them. In his personal intercourse no man can be more agreeable; and he is highly esteemed by those who enjoy the advantage of his acquaintance.

On the extreme right sits GEORGE BERRY, the Senator from Franklin. The Doctor is "no orator as Brutus is," but were he to be the wight who incurs the penalty of his sarcasms. The few words he ever utters on the floor of the Senate, are full of meaning, and generally not wanting in wit. The pen is however his most formidable weapon. He is an able political writer, never makes the least compromise of principle, nor will he permit himself to pardon any derelictions from it. In domestic and social life no man is more indulgent or kind; but in political conflicts he never gives nor asks for quarter.

JOHN BEARD, the Senator from Montgomery, has not been in that body for some years until this winter, but will soon make his influence felt. He will never waste the time of the Senate by making long-winded speeches, but will exert a sway far more potent than that of the best speakers. If he wants the Senate to pass a measure, they may as well come down at once, for "Captain Scott" will have them. Not that he is arrogant or overbearing, for no man could be more unassuming; but he seldom asks for what is wrong, and makes up his mind to have what he does ask. No measure of great public utility will fail to find in Mr. Beard an efficient and devoted advocate.

JAMES G. READ, the Senator from Clark, is an old and experienced legislator, and has often presided over the body of which he is now a member. As a presiding officer, Judge Read is prompt and decided, and as he preserves his own dignity, he finds little difficulty in preserving that of the Senate. Though grave and sober in his deportment generally, the Judge can easily relax the severe tone of Senatorial gravity, whenever a suitable occasion offers; and at such times his humor and drollery are perfectly irresistible. His fund of anecdote is ample, and the man who can listen to his relation of them without aching sides and a hearty guffaw, must be made of sterner stuff than most men. The long familiarity of Judge Read with political life and the contentions of party, seems never to have abated in the least the natural kindness of his disposition. His manners are simple, his bearing unpretending, and his treatment of antagonists in debate, courteous. Few men are less opinionated, and none more willing to yield preconceived opinions to the force of argument.

ANDREW L. OSBORN, the new Senator from Laporte, is a fine specimen of a self-made man. He is probably not thirty-five years of age, yet he has accomplished much for himself since he came upon the stage of active life. He was bred a mechanic, yet such was his perseverance that he studied law and has for several years practised his profession with decided success. In the power of clear discrimination and logical deduction, Mr. Osborn has few superiors. His humor is rather wayward, at times exhibiting itself in the playful sallies of wit, and not infrequently in vehement invective and pointed satire. His sympathies are warm and easily aroused, and under their influence he is decidedly an eloquent speaker.

R. WINCHELL, the Senator from Grant, is a remarkable man. He is tall, with black hair and eyes, and a forbidding expression of countenance. All his mental manifestations are of deep intensity. Every thing with him is in the superlative degree. In speaking, his earnestness amounts often to the most ardent enthusiasm. A stranger who should enter the chamber while he is speaking, would conclude that he is in a towering passion. His denunciations are violent, his opinions always decided, and his views inclined to ultraism. Still he is sincere in his opinions, just in his ultimate aims, and faithful in advocating all that he deems right, and especially, whatever he regards as for the interest of his constituency. He seems all subterfuge, and the cunning devices of fearful souls; while he pursues his purposes, deaf to remonstrance, and indifferent to obstacles or opposition.

The finest looking man in the Senate, is M. R. GREEN, the new Senator from Switzerland. He is a rather large, dark complexioned man, with a pleasing expression of countenance. The mountain breezes of his native New Hampshire, have given him the cheek-ruddy hue of perfect health; and he seems to be formed for enjoying life with high zest. His face gives assurance that he is not indifferent to the pleasures of social intercourse. He is certainly an intelligent, companionable man, and if he is a bachelor, the ladies will do well to keep a sharp lookout for him.

"DAN WEBSTER.—The Whig State Convention of New Hampshire have nominated Daniel Webster as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848. May God save the Whig party from any such calamity as that. But more especially will Providence save the United States from the fearful consequences of any such corrupt and dangerous administration as that of a "Webster administration." We look upon Dan Webster as the most dangerous man in our Government—combining, as he does, the greatest corruption with the most powerful talent."

The above is from the Brookville American of Dec. 4, 1846. Though the American is a Whig paper, it seems to entertain a just appreciation of one of the greatest leaders of its own party. We don't wonder that Clarkson sometimes kicks out of the party traces.

The Illinois Legislature has been organized by the election of Newton Cloud as Speaker, John McDonald, as principal clerk, and W. W. Pace, as assistant clerk of the House; and Henry W. Moore, secretary, and Nelson G. Elwood, assistant secretary of the Senate. Finney D. Preston, one of the editors of the Whig Democrat, was elected Engraving and Enrolling Clerk of the Senate.

Supreme Judges.

We have heard a great deal of canting about the propriety of mingling politics with the Judiciary. Several wise men have shaken their heads in a very knowing way at the Governor, for having had the audacity to name men of his own political faith for the Supreme Bench; and have very significantly intimated that he had better not do that again. Well, we don't pretend to know what may be the intentions of the Executive on that head, but we are satisfied that whatever may be the course he has marked out for himself, those who think to divert him from his purpose by mere threats of denunciation in advance, have mistaken the temper of the man.

All objections to the former course of the Governor, and to what they assume to be his intended course, come with a very ill grace from any of the Whig party at the present time. They have set an example which demonstrates their entire disregard for the principle they profess to hold so sacred, in regard to Judicial appointments. In the recent election of a Circuit Judge, by the Legislature, acknowledged qualifications and former services were totally disregarded; and political opinions substituted as the governing consideration. We do not upbraid the Whigs for this conduct on their part. We only say that if the example set by them in this instance, and which is in perfect conformity to their previous practice, should be adopted as a precedent in any respect by the Executive, they cannot have the slightest occasion for complaint. "Measure for measure" may be meted to them, and should they condemn at all, they must inevitably heap the great burden of condemnation upon their own heads. We hope that we shall hear no more whining about the impropriety of mingling politics with the question of Judicial appointments.

NATIONAL WEALTH.—The wealth of a nation consists in the industry of its inhabitants, and that industry is more or less productive as it is well or ill directed. During the few years immediately preceding the revolution of 1837, the time and energies of a large portion of the people of the United States was taken up with idle speculations—instead of earning and saving, the universal disposition was to borrow and consume. Hence, under an appearance of unusual prosperity, the substance and real capital of the country was running rapidly to waste. The most marked indication of that untoward and disastrous state of affairs was the fact that the United States, essentially an agricultural country, imported largely of breadstuffs from other countries. So little had they attended to their own proper business that they were obliged to buy the articles, in the export of which their business consisted. The imports and exports in the article of wheat will show the change.

Year	Imports	Exports
1823	1,065	1,015
1824	1,448	1,000
1825	1,061	922
1826	822	698
1827	209	4,067
1828	422	492
1829	1,158	1,151
1830	1,600	1,800
1831	1,215	1,313
1832	2,250	1,924
1833	4,067	4,067
1834	3,921,529	4,324,235
1835	894,536	896,560
1836	293	625
1837	293	625
1838	293	625
1839	293	625
1840	293	625
1841	293	625
1842	293	625
1843	293	625
1844	293	625

From 1833 to 1838 the export fell from 4,324,235 bushels of wheat to 315,719 bushels, sent at enormous prices to the West Indies. In 1837, the import of wheat into this agricultural country was near 4,000,000 bushels. Instead of raising wheat, the lands had been turned into town lots, and over \$4,000,000 in one year was actually sent out of the country to buy wheat. This was a positive diminution of the capital of the country—an actual impoverishment. With the explosion of the late National Bank, however, and the breaking up of the banking bubble, industry resumed its wonted direction, and vast has been the advancement of the Union in actual wealth.

In the year 1837 there was paid for wheat, \$1,151,225; and for wheat exported, \$1,151,225. Difference in favor of 1844, \$11,414,313.

The average quantity of wheat and flour exported for the last five years has been reduced to bushels of wheat—3,660,000 bushels, or 10 per cent of the product, according to the census of 1840. What is true in relation to wheat is equally so in relation to all products of national industry, and affords an unerring guide to the vast accumulation of capital which is taking place in this country.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—From the correspondence of the Washington Union we learn that the Keystone Regiment has been designated. The following are the companies:

- Captain F. W. Binder, Washington Light Infantry.
- Joseph Hill, City Guards.
- John Bennett, Philadelphia Light Guards.
- Edmund L. Dunn, Wyoming Artillery.
- James Hagg, Washington Artillery.
- John Herring, Duquesne Guards.
- Alex. Hay, Jackson Independent Blues.
- Wm. F. Small, Monroe Guards.
- R. K. Scott, Cadwalader Grays.
- T. G. Morehead, Jefferson Grays.

The fund being raised for the assistance of the families of the volunteers, it is confidently anticipated, will reach \$20,000. In what country in the world, except America, can such patriotism be found? This, too, in spite of the tirades of Mr. Webster, denouncing the war as one of aggression and plunder, and the President as deserving of impeachment!

The same correspondent adds: The New York papers of last night have intelligence by telegraph from Albany, that on the 20th ult., the great Scutmon, from Montreal for Liverpool, was wrecked in a gale on Bic Island, and immediately sunk in deep water. The crew, nine in number, took the boat, and were all lost except one man, who was washed on Barnaby Island, and picked up by the inhabitants from the main land.

THE RIGHT SIGHT.—The Washington Artillery, of Potsville, Pa. left home on Friday week for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, en route to the seat of war. The citizens not only supplied the company with money, but raised \$3000 immediately for their families during their absence, though few of the volunteers were married. In addition, one of Allen's revolving pistols were presented to each officer and private in the company. Many of these were private gifts, and the rest purchased out of a fund raised for the purpose. All the military companies turned out to give them escort to the car depot at Mount Carbon, a mile distant; and all the people, without distinction of sex or age, also assembled and accompanied them to the depot, to bid them farewell. The scene is represented to have been exceedingly affecting.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—No less than thirteen candidates for the Presidency have already been nominated by different newspapers, viz: Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts; Silas Wright, of New York; Lewis Cass, of Michigan; John M. Clayton, of Delaware; Henry Clay, of Kentucky; John I. Crittenden, of Kentucky; John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina; Samuel Houston, of Texas; John McLean, of Ohio; Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Zachary Taylor, of the U. S. A.; Winfield Scott, of the U. S. Army. How many more are to be nominated from among the hordes of the Mexican war is yet to be seen.

The Democrats of Maine have decided in electing a majority of the members of the Legislature; securing the election of Democrats to fill the twenty vacancies.

Unpopular Address of Gov. Whitcomb.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The will of a free and independent people having assigned me to the duties of the first executive office within their gift, I have in your presence, and that of Heaven, bound myself by the most solemn pledge, to the faithful discharge of the trust confided to my hands. The period through which I have passed, since first occupying my present station, has been attended with difficulty and responsibility. For this proof on the part of my fellow citizens of their approbation of my past official conduct—for this renewed and increased expression of their confidence in the rectitude of my future intentions, I tender the homage of a grateful heart. Despairing of finding terms adequately expressive of my sense of the obligations conferred, I shall endeavor to show it, to the best of my humble talents, in my continued, and, if possible, in my increased exertions to guard their rights, protect their interests, and promote their welfare.

A brief retrospect of the condition of our State affairs, especially as furnishing a lesson for the future, may not be regarded as inappropriate in this occasion. When I first entered upon the duties of the distinguished office to which I have again been elevated by the partiality of my fellow citizens, the degree and extent of suffering throughout the entire community were without a parallel in our State. Almost every one who had possessed credit was in debt, and a very large number, to all human appearance, hopelessly so. Business was broken up, enterprise paralyzed, and individual credit was almost annihilated. Relief laws, as they are usually termed, had been interposed to prevent the general and sudden sacrifice of so large a portion of the property of the citizens, that the currency in the community, in the absence of such laws, would have been little more than sufficient to pay the costs of litigation; thus threatening to strip the debtor of the means of paying his debts, without at the same time benefitting the creditor.

But if the condition and prospects of the people individually, were gloomy, what shall be said of those of the State? Need I go into a calculation of the millions of liability—the Alpine height of that debt, resting like an incubus upon the State, and threatening to crush her vital energies under its ponderous load?

Our best citizens, despairing of extrication from the shackles of debt, were sacrificing their homes and removing beyond the limits of the State, while Capital and Industry avoided our blighted shores in their onward tide to the west.

How many of our citizens believed—nay was there one who believed, that the full and entire amount of our public debt, principal and interest, would ever be paid? How many thought that we should ever be able to plunge to the full depth of our liability, and "plunk up" downed honor by the locks? What is now the condition of the great mass of our fellow citizens? Let it answer for itself. It is true, it is not yet all that could be desired, but its perceptible improvement teaches us, that the only reliable means of reaching that full degree of prosperity to which, under Providence, we may hopefully aspire, is the systematic adherence to those maxims of industry and frugality by the people—to that strict economy by the State government, and to that abstemiousness of schemes of visionary wealth on the part of both, by the observance of which, our altered condition for the better, has been mainly produced. Above all, I desire, on this solemn occasion, to raise my warning voice against the allurements of credit in any form, and to urge upon you, my fellow citizens, the necessity of a return of which, should a satisfactory arrangement be made of our State debt, we already have encouraging evidence. I repeat payments, where there is ability, are always better for both seller and purchaser, and where there is not ability, it is better, in the great majority of cases, that the purchaser should not credit in some form, than that the debt should be increased. It is not intended to deny; but it is believed that such instances are of rare occurrence. Anticipated, then, by the deepest concern for the welfare of the people—the strongest regard for the honor and prosperity of the State, I cannot but indulge the hope, that, taught alike by the lessons of experience, and a provident foresight, the yawning gulf of debt, under the specious allurements of credit, will be carefully avoided.

As to our existing prospects in relation to the State debt, may we venture to express the opinion, that enough has already transpired to afford a well grounded hope for its early arrangement, on terms satisfactory to our creditors, acceptable to our citizens, and honorable to the State? Should the arrangement be finally made, substantially, as proposed by the bill of last session, it is demonstrable that no higher rate of taxes will ever be required from the people to satisfy the whole of our State debt, principal and interest, than they have been and are now paying for the present year. In my future administration of the affairs of the State, I shall endeavor to restrict myself within the powers delegated by the constitution—to avoid all encroachment upon either of the co-ordinate branches of government—to see, to the best of my humble abilities, that the laws are faithfully and impartially executed, and to regard the affairs and interests of Indiana as the first object of my attention and care.

Trusting to my fellow citizens for that kind indulgence and support with which I have hitherto been so highly favored, I invoke the aid of that Infinite Power who governs and controls the universe, to lend our councils to what is best, and make them promotive of our common happiness.

JAMES WHITCOMB.

A THANKLESS PARTISAN.—The True Blue, a Whig paper published in Belmont county, Ohio, holds the following thanksgiving language—equalled in its blasphemy only by its undulating Toryism: "For what have the people of Ohio now to be grateful that they are to set apart one day from their secular business? Is it that the President has sent 20,000 men to wrest from a foreign nation its territory without just cause or provocation, made a descent upon Mexican soil, and slain thousands of her citizens, or is it because Ohio has a debt of \$20,000,000, which the people have nothing to pay with? Or 'is it because the people of Ohio are cursed with theague and bilious diseases, through three-fourths of the State?' They who see fit to thank God for such things may do so; but for us, we stand clear of all such tomfoolery.

"THE EASTERN SAGE"—Some of the Whig papers have published a story about the "wisdom" of Mr. WEBSTER, in not going on board the ill-fated Atlantic, calling him in the excess of their man-worship, "the Eastern Sage." The Buffalo Commercial (Whig), however, states the fact that the story that Chancellor Kent and Mr. WEBSTER narrowly escaped death by declining to take passage, is a mere fiction. The Chancellor was at home in New York, and Mr. W. never contemplated going on board!

A MEMORABLE FACT.—It is stated in the Washington Union, that since the battles of 8th and 9th of May last, which precipitated a war with Mexico upon us, at least THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS have offered their services to the government. Is there another country in the world where so large a force could be raised by voluntary enlistment for foreign service in so short a time? The eight new regiments are nearly full, some of them quite. They are to serve "during the war."

RELEASE OF THE YUCATAN VESSELS.—The Collector of the port of New Orleans has received instructions from the Navy Department at Washington, to release the Yucatan schrs. Ventura and Joquina, recently captured as prizes. The instructions from the Department for their release are, we learn, based on the ground of their having been seized by the U. S. authorities within the time specified in the government circulars to the various collectors in reference to the detention of Yucatan vessels.

THE POST OFFICE AT ALLISONVILLE, in this county, having been discontinued, our subscribers will find their papers at this office until some new arrangements can be made. We believe the Post Master at A. got tired of his office, and it seems now that no one will take it.

THE STAR IN THE EAST.—The Treasurer of Democratic Maine has subscribed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the \$500,000 loan for carrying on the war with Mexico.

Congress.

SENATE, Dec. 9.—Messrs. Green and Hannegan appeared in their seats. Mr. Cameron moved that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of granting 100 acres of land to volunteers serving in Mexico, and increasing the allowance for transportation and subsistence of volunteers from their homes to the seat of war. Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill to graduate the price of public lands, a bill for a territorial government of Oregon, and a bill to establish land offices in Oregon.

HOUSE.—In the House the Whigs commenced their war against the Administration, as recommended by Mr. Webster. Mr. Davis's resolution calling on the President for copies of all orders to generals or commodores relative to the establishment of civil governments in territories conquered during the war with Mexico, came up in order. The question being on its adoption, Mr. Haralson, of Georgia, presented an amendment, the words—"if not incompatible with the public interests." He questioned the expediency of an imperative call on the Executive for information of this character. The question of the official correspondence might prove detrimental to our national interests, by giving the enemy possession of the views and plans adopted in the prosecution of hostilities. Mr. Davis disclaimed any desire or intention of procuring the publication of any thing calculated to have that tendency. He wanted merely to obtain information as to orders directing the establishment of civil governments in conquered territories. He proceeded to speak at length, till it appeared that the President had acted contrary to the constitution, he (Mr. Davis) was prepared for such ulterior measures as the integrity of the constitution and the safety of this Union might demand. Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, invited a full investigation of the conduct of the Executive. If by "ulterior measures" the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Delmon) meant impeachment—if the opposition contemplated the impeachment of the President, he would have full latitude. The President's conduct was open to the inspection of the world, and in ordering the establishment of temporary governments in conquered territories, he had only performed the solemn duty required of him by his oath of office and the law of nations. Power to establish military regulations for governing possessions held by right of conquest was conferred, but there was no right to establish civil governments in such possessions, and he (Mr. Davis) challenged the President to produce such a right in the law of nations or the constitution. Mr. Haralson followed in defence of the President. Mr. Douglass explained and defined his position. Mr. Haralson suggested that the discussion was premature. It would be more judicious to postpone it until gentlemen had ascertained facts in the case. Mr. Rhetts, of South Carolina, remarked that the conquered territories formed no part of the United States. If they did, then the President would have no more right to establish governments in them than he has to organize a government in Oregon. Our occupation of California and New Mexico being merely military, the conduct of the officers of our government is perfectly justifiable. Mr. Schenk, of Ohio, contended that, by the President's own showing, the resolution, as far as it related to New Mexico, embraced nothing but what we claim as within the boundary of the Union. He referred to the Message of yesterday, proceeded to controvert Mr. Rhetts's position, cited Commodore Stockton's proclamation and other matters which excited much laughter. Mr. Haralson withdrew his amendment. Mr. Winthrop of Massachusetts, suggested that the proper time for this discussion would arrive when the desired information came before the House. He denounced that portion of the Message in which the justice of the war is advocated, and the boundary of Texas defended. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved to amend the resolution so as to inquire whether any part of the conquered territories belonged to Texas. Mr. Holmes, of S. C., followed in defence of the government. Mr. Darrah, of Pennsylvania, obtained the floor, when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10.  
The House resumed the interesting discussion of this subject. Mr. Davis modified his resolution so as to call upon the President to state whether he has recognized any government in Mexico established by our commanding officers; whether any such government has been established over a part of the State of Texas; whether it is intended to prosecute the war with a view to the permanent occupation of territory; and for what specific purpose he intends to prosecute the war; and that, if he sees fit, he be requested to communicate his reply to the House in secret session, with closed doors.

Mr. Darrah, of Pa., (Whig) said it was the democratic doctrine that this government could not wage a war of conquest; and that we could not acquire territory by conquest. He himself believed the war to be just and necessary; but those who did not in their conscience so believe, ought not to be branded as traitors. He read the President's denunciatory remarks on all those who differed with him as to the wisdom of the war, and condemned them out and out. He reminded the House that the late elections had proved that the people did not believe Mr. Polk to be infallible. The truth was, that the war, though just, could have been avoided. The government withheld our claims on Mexico with a view to force upon it an acquisition of territory. The United States could have assumed those claims in consideration of adjusting the boundary. Mr. Tyler began this policy of acquisition, and Mr. Polk's administration was a continuation of it, in this respect. Those claims had been postponed from time to time for the very purpose of retaining a pretext for war and acquisition.

He was not satisfied with the President's explanation as to the permission given to Santa Anna. It was a piece of humbuggery that required some further explanation. The President's sincerity in stating the reason which influenced him in sending Taylor from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, was questioned, and scrutinized by Mr. D. He showed that an order prior to that of the 13th January, 1846, had been issued for that purpose. He would never oppose any acquisition of territory, provided slavery was not to be tolerated in it. It was true, that in the old States slavery was tolerated by the Constitution, and it was unconstitutional to extend it any farther than its original limits. It was unjust to the States of the Union, and he hoped they would resist it. We had no public domain in 1787, excepting the territory North-West of the Ohio, and the Continental Congress excluded slavery from that.

It was understood that it was not to be extended farther, excepting in the States to be formed out of the territory of Georgia, North Carolina, &c. It was understood that the Declaration of Independence would be a paradox, a lie, if slavery was to be further encouraged and extended. It was believed that, in the course of time, we should be rid of the evil in all the old States. What the progress of Democracy would do, he did not know, but he believed that the progress of civilization would stop it. Be assured, said Mr. D., this question must meet.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, defended the President's course, and claimed for him the right and duty of denouncing all who opposed the war, as affording aid and comfort to the enemy. But this did not abridge any one of his right of speech.

It was well known that the articles in the Intelligence were cited in Mexico and encouraged the enemy. We meet denunciation by denunciation. Gentlemen say we made an unjust war. We say you give aid to the enemy. We both exert our privileges of speech.

Though this was not waged as a war of conquest, yet it was well known that Mexico could not pay us the expense of the war and the claims of our citizens, and the people of this country were in favor of taking territory as a remuneration. To this result the matter would come.

Mr. Seddon of Va. took a constitutional view of the question, and differed from all who had spoken on the subject. He dissented from Mr. Rhetts's view, that we held the country only by the power of the sword and could exercise the law of the sword. He maintained that the conqueror could create a civil government for the protection